The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

No. 16,155 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

DE VALERA ASSAILS ANGLO-U.S. DEMAND ON AXIS DIPLOMATS

Ordered People of Eire to Hold Themselves in Readiness; Mobilized Guards

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire, regarding the United States note demanding the expulsion of Axis diplomats from Eire as an ultimatum served against the neutrality of his country, at once, upon receipt of the note toward the end of February, ordered the people of Eire to hold themselves in readiness, mined bridges, placed all airdromes under military control and mobilized the guards of various areas, according to a report of a Daily Express correspondent, a dispatch received here from London said.

The same report said that Mr. Valera was expressing undisguised dissatisfaction over the trend of the negotiations and was severely criticizing the armed threats and economic pressures intended by the United States and Britain.

Another dispatch from London says that The Observer, reporting on the strong attitude of the Eire people, stated:

"The trend of public opinion in Eire regarding the Anglo-American representations is, on the whole, as follows:—

"Why is it that the United States and British Governments are demanding Eire to close the official establishments of the Axis nations when they have made no such demand to other neutral countries? Should the German Government demand of Sweden or Switzerland the removal of American and British diplomatic representatives from the country, what will they say? Why do the United States and British Governments not demand the closure of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow? Again when the German submarines in the so-called Atlantic War were sinking British ships, why did the United States Government fail to take such a step against the Axis diplomats in America?"

Press Attacks De Valera

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—The ban on travel between England and Ireland enforced by the British Government yesterday is so strict that even the Eire nationals in the British army cannot return to their homeland, according to the Times, London.

Declaring that the ban on travel will not be the only measure to be taken by the British and American Governments against Ireland, the Times suggested the severance of economic relations with Eire.

British newspapers, notably the Manchester Guardian and the Daily Mail, have already started attacking Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Eire, while the American press has begun to insist upon the cutting off of economic relations with Eire.

At present, Eire depends entirely on America and Britain for wheat, petroleums, coal, machinery and other vital supplies and, therefore, the severance of economic relations would naturally result in a grave economic in Ireland.

However, the adoption of a more drastic measure would cause a severe blow to Britain as well, because 300,000 Irish nationals are at present in the service of the British army, and 250,000 Eire laborers are working in Britain. The virtual closure of the frontier between Eire and Ulster Province has already deprived the anti-Axis forces of 4,000 Irish workers who used to travel every day over the border into North Ireland to work.

The Eire issue has a grave bearing also on the United States because Catholics of Irish extraction have strong influences in various quarters in America.

In this connection, the Dagsposten, a local newspaper, warned President Franklin Roosevelt in its March 11 issue by declaring that because the Eire nationals are in full support of Prime Minister de Valera's neutrality policy and because the opinions of the American citizens of Irish extraction will have a grave bearing on the outcome of the forthcoming Presidential election, the United States authorities had better refrain from putting too much pressure to bear on Eire.

Request by Ireland To Mediate in Tiff Declined by Curtin

Special

LISBON, March 13.—A Washington dispatch quoting a report from Canberra said that Australian Prime Minister John Curtin had announced that he had declined the request of Ireland to intervene in the controversy between the United States and Ireland over the Washington Government's demand for the removal of Axis diplomats from Ireland. The dispatch said that a report from Ottawa also revealed that Canada rejected a similar Irish request.

ECONOMIC ACTIONS AGAINST EIRE SEEN

Stoppage of Supplies From U.S. And Britain Likely in Issue Over Axis Diplomats

Special

LISBON, March 13.—Economic sanctions may next be applied to Eire if she persists in refusing to expel Axis diplomats, a United Press dispatch from Washington quoted reports from well-informed quarters.

These quarters stated that the United States is not directly pledged to refrain from future use of force against Eire, but highly-respected diplomats in Washington opined that such a drastic procedure would do more harm than good. These diplomats said that, instead, the United States could just as well use vigorous economic policies which would approach a blockade and thereby make its displeasure felt by shutting her off from sorely needed supplies. It was pointed out that Eire is completely dependent on the United States for oil, while a considerable amount of her wheat comes from the United States and Canada and coal must be imported from Britain.

Complete Ban Likely

Meanwhile, it is learned that simultaneously with the British action yesterday of banning all normal travel between the United Kingdom and Ireland, American technicians employed in North Ireland, mainly aircraft workers, were forbidden to cross the border into Eire.

Another London dispatch also stated that the British measures against Ireland in connection with her refusal to break off relations with the Axis powers will be discussed at the next meeting of the House of Commons. It said that the Conservatives may ask the Government whether it does not want to bar the delivery of coal, tin and other materials to Eire.

Meanwhile, a London correspondent of the Swedish paper Dagens Nyhyter said Sunday night that the British Government has already blocked the traffic across Eire and North Ireland border. All passes for workers from Eire used daily by the Irish workers, he said, had been annulled.

In connection with British interruption of normal passenger traffic between Great Britain and neutral Eire, the Wilhelmstrasse declared that it was the best proof of the "play with divided roles" by the United States and Great Britain towards neutral countries, according to Berlin reports.

It said that the pro-English commentaries which declared, at the time when the United States step against diplomatic representations in Dublin became known, that Great Britain would never side with the United States' pressure policy against

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

NAVY EAGLES BLAST FOUR FOE WARSHIPS OFF BOUGAINVILLE

Achieved on Night Assault on March 11; Attempted Raids On Rabaul Frustrated

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 14.—The Sea Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Air Force sank or damaged four enemy torpedo boats on their night assault of March 11 when they vigorously attacked in several waves a group of the enemy torpedo boats off the eastern coast of Bougainville Island. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely

Ponape Raid Frustrated

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 14.—An enemy B-25 bomber plane attempted a morning raid on Ponape Island in the Marshall Group on March 13. The Naval Sea Eagles promptly caught up with the enemy invader and repulsed it after inflicting heavy damage on it.

Abortive Raids on Rabaul

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 14.—In several waves a total of about 70 enemy planes, consisting of B-24's, B-25's and fighters, attempted to invade Rabaul on New Britain Island on the morning of March 11. Counter-attacking them, the Japanese Forces stationed there shot down one of the raiders.

Again on the morning of the next day, another combined formation of about 90 enemy planes consisting of B-24's, B-25's, P-38's, F4U's and F4F's, appeared over Rabaul, but, after losing two planes that were downed by the Japanese Units there, they all fled.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible throughout these enemy attacks.

Foe Planes Beaten Off

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 14.—The counter-attacks of the enemy air force against Taroa Island in Maloelap lagoon in the Marshall Group on March 12 and 13 were completely frustrated.

On the afternoon of March 12, a total of seven enemy B-25 bomber planes attempted to invade the island while another squadron of enemy planes, consisting of B-24's and SBD's, came over the same island on March 13 in several waves. Giving furious counter-attacks, the Japanese Units stationed on the island beat off all the raiders without any damage on our side.

Kweilin Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 14.—Following up the first night raid on the enemy air base in Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, on March 11, Japanese Army Air Units attacked the base again at dawn today, and subjected six large aircraft on the ground to accurate machine-gun fire and bombing.

The Japanese raiders also bombed the railway lines and other military installations within the city of Kweilin. All Japanese planes returned safely.

Argentina Lifts Ban

Special

LISBON, March 13.—A Buenos Aires dispatch said that the Argentine Government had lifted the ban imposed earlier this week on the wireless reception of Associated Press news from New York.

German Elastic Defense on Eastern Front Cheap and Effective, Says Reich Command

Special

BERLIN, March 13.—No fundamental changes occurred in the situation on the Eastern Front in the past 24 hours, according to reports from the front. It was pointed out here that the German Command finds in the elastic defense and the giving up of conquered Soviet territory in face of considerable Soviet pressure the cheapest form of fighting in the greatest battle of attrition of this war at present raging in the southern section of the Eastern Front.

Reports from the front said that the main Soviet mass attacks continued to be in the south. The Soviet forces attacking in superior numbers were meeting stubborn German resistance. In the regions southwest of Krivoi Rog, southwest of Uman and east of Tarnopol, where the Soviet forces made penetrations, the Soviet spearheads attempting to push ahead were stopped.

Reports from the central sector of the Eastern Front said that only skirmishes of local importance developed. In the northern sector, Soviet attacks northwest if Nevel, in the region of Ostrov and along the Narva front were warded off by the Germans who inflicted heavy losses on the attacking forces. German counter-attacks southwest of Narva were successful.

Naval Warriors Given Decorations For Gallantry in War of East Asia

162 Officers and Men Posthumously Honored for Outstanding Exploits—Rear-Admirals Shimizu And Fujii Included in List

In the War of Greater East Asia Naval Posthumous Honors Award announced by the Navy Ministry on Wednesday, 162 officers and men, including Rear-Admiral Toshio Shimizu, were granted Special Distinction Honors for outstanding gallantry in action in operations between February, 1942 and August, 1943 in the Solomons and other waters.

Rear-Admiral Shimizu was awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and second Class Order of the Rising Sun for inflicting severe damage to an enemy fleet in the Pacific waters off the Solomon Islands and paved the way for the subsequent brilliant victory gained in that area, thereby earning a citation from the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

As commander of a destroyer flotilla, he had participated in the campaigns off the former Netherlands East Indies and in the North Pacific and had to his credit four enemy submarines and one armed merchant vessel sunk.

Attacked 4 Warships

Assigned to the task of convoying transports in the Solomons area, he braved the waters under enemy airpower in the discharge of his duty. On November 30, 1942, he encountered a powerful task force of the enemy and in a stirring night battle caused conflagrations aboard one large enemy cruiser and three destroyers, for which he was cited.

Rear-Admiral Akiyoshi Fujii, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, had from the outset of the war participated as commander of a submarine and for a long period was assigned to the task of searching out the enemy, patrolling Japan's transit lanes and of destroying the enemy's commerce.

Besides sinking a large enemy freighter, he frequently penetrated into waters under the enemy's seapower to make reconnaissance which was of the greatest service to his side. Transferred to the Solomons area, he achieved notable successes in transporting operations in the face of the enemy.

Captain Masami Ogura, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, operated off the Netherlands East Indies from the outset of the War of Greater East Asia as commander of a destroyer. In the battle off Bali Island, his ship, together with a comrade vessel, engaged an American cruiser and three destroyers. He sank one destroyer, destroyed another and damaged the cruiser thereby repulsing the enemy. He rendered outstanding services in the South Pacific area in operations to escort transports in the face of the enemy.

Subsequently, in a certain night battle, braving the concentrated fire of a powerful enemy fleet he thrust his ship into the midst of the enemy and thereby paved the way for victory. In the interval he was cited twice by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Captain Hiroshi Hanabusa, who was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, sank two enemy freighters in the course of reconnaissance, patrolling and commerce-destroying operations against the enemy. Assigned to New Guinea, he contributed enormously to the success of the Japanese operations by carrying out escort duties in the face of the enemy.

Commander Sadamu Watanabe, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant Commander Takuro Takahashi, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant Tatsuo Matsuda, recipient of the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Order of the Rising Sun, and Lieutenant Saichiro Ichimura, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun, contributed tremendously to the operations of the comrade units by searching out the enemy, patrolling transit lanes, destroying enemy commerce, sinking enemy freighters and detecting and shelling enemy bases. Assigned to convoy duty in the South Pacific area, they boldly penetrated into waters under enemy seapower and discharged their transit duties to the full in the face of the enemy.

Sank Enemy Transport

Lieutenant-Commander Rikinosuke Ichimura, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, operated in Hawaiian

(Continued on Page 2 Col 3)

EGYPTIANS ASSAIL PRO-BRITISH STAND

Cooperation With Foe Severely Attacked by Members of Opposition Party in Parliament

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 14.—Severe attacks were made against Egypt's cooperation with Britain by members of the opposition party in the Egyptian Parliament, according to press reports reaching here.

Pointing out that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty now in force reflects upon Egypt's "perfect independence," one of the Parliamentary members demanded the withdrawal of the British forces from the Nile valley, while another urged the abolition of the martial law now in force, the discharge of political prisoners and the suspension of the strict press censorship.

To these demands, the Egyptian Government is reported to have retorted that although the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty could be revised, it was still too early to terminate the martial law.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian younger generation was enraged by America's statement that the airfields established in the Near East during the war would be maintained by the anti-Axis countries after the termination of the war.

U.S. Air Ace Killed

Special

LISBON, March 13.—A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, said that Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lynch, 27, reputedly one of the best American fliers, had been killed in action over New Guinea last Wednesday. The dispatch said that the war department notified his bride of five months of the death of her husband, who had seen service in the South Pacific for nearly two years.

HIGH POST IS GIVEN ARAB IN PALESTINE

Hadhi Named Provincial Governor—Turkish Quarters Keenly Watch Federation Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 13.—The Palestine Government on March 7 appointed Larhi Abdul Hadhi as a provincial governor, according to a press dispatch received here today.

This is the first time that an Arab has been appointed to any such a distinguished post as governor. The Abdul Hadhi family, together with the Husseins and Nathassibis, is one of the most distinguished among Palestine Arabs who are mostly anti-British in sentiment. Larhi, alone, is pro-British in tendency, which is the reason ascribed to his having been chosen by the British authorities.

The Palestine Government has arrested 20 Jews for storing arms and ammunition in connection with the recent terrorist incident. Among the arrested, two possessed wireless sets. Such actions on the part of the Palestine Government are regarded as a manifestation of the British policy of placation toward the Arabs.

Turks Watching Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 14.—Keen attention is being directed by Turkish quarters to the Arab Federation issue which is regarded as having a great bearing on Turkish interests.

With reference to the United States' policy toward the Near East, the Ulus, organ of the Turkish Government, declared in its March 3 issue that America's project of exploiting oil resources in the Arab countries and the plan for establishing a Jewish State were incompatible and that the United States would be compelled to choose either of the two.

AZAD HIND TROOPS OCCUPY FOE HEIGHT IN BURMA FIGHTING

With Support of Nippon Forces, Launch Action Along Rungley-Chittagong Highway

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 14.—In close cooperation with the Inouye Unit of the Imperial Japanese Forces, the vanguards of the Indian National Army occupied the 7,953 height, about 10 kilometers east of Tonzan, on March 12 following vigorous hand-to-hand fighting.

Rising gallantly to crush the Anglo-American power for the sake of the liberation of their motherland, the Indian National Army under the support of the mighty Imperial Japanese Forces launched a dauntless action along the steep hilly areas on the highway leading to Rungley and Chittagong. In an effort to strike at a stretch the rear of the 81st Division of the West African army from the upper stream of the Kaladan River, the Units of the Indian National Army are now continuing their daring advance toward the Indo-Burmese border, smashing the enemy troops on their way.

Responding to this move and for contributing to the advance of their comrade units, companies of the Indian National Army with their fighting spirit high commenced a swift advance toward Tonzan from a point on the upper stream of the Insaya River, marching at the head of the first firing line troops of the Japanese Forces.

Occupying the 7,953 height, east of Tonzan, the vanguards of the Indian National Army in collaboration with the Inouye Unit obtained brilliant war results after human-bullet battles. The enemy fled, leaving 138 bodies behind (of which 70 were of Britishers). In this fight, the Indian National Army captured four trench mortars, 13 light machine-guns, 43 rifles, three automatic revolvers, seven wireless apparatus, and 30,000 rounds of cannon ammunition and also took 14 British troops as prisoners.

On the same day, a patrol of the Indian National Army encountered a British scouting officer, who was captured after a fight.

Deeply moved by the gallant action of their kinsmen, a large number of the Indian soldiers on the enemy side now have joined the Indian National Army in the thick of the fighting on the firing line.

Japanese Attack Furious

Domei

CANTON, March 13.—An Indian radio broadcast concerning the war situation on the Indo-Burmese border area reported yesterday that the Japanese attack still continues furious, particularly in the Kaladan sector where the Japanese Forces have taken 12 vital points.

It was also reported by the same radio that the Indian 14th army was engaging the Japanese troops in the Rasabill district, while the Japanese Forces considerably advanced in the Chin Hills area.

Maintaining the supremacy on the fighting line, the Japanese Forces in the Kaladan sector took 12 important points up to the present, the radio report concluded.

By T. SUZUKI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 13.—The three Americanized divisions of the Chungking army in India, which had planned an invasion from the Fukawng area in Northern Burma, have already lost the majority of their troops due to the smashing

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Enemy Broadcasting Contradictory News On Fighting in Burma

So inconsistent are the enemy propaganda broadcasts on the fighting on the Indo-Burmese border that quite often entirely contradictory statements are made on one and the same day, according to a field dispatch dated March 13 from Takemi Murakawa of the Army Press Corps. For example, the enemy radio announced on March 9 that the West African troops were steadily advancing in the Kaladan area in face of stiff Japanese resistance, whereas another news broadcast on the same day declared that four attacks made by the Japanese Forces were successful and that the West African troops were meeting persistent Japanese counter-attacks.

ROOSEVELT REGIME BLASTED BY SOLON

Engaged in 'Making America Over,' Hoffman Charges in 10,000 Word Speech on Floor

Special

LISBON, March 13.—A Washington dispatch said that Representative Clare Hoffman, Republican of Michigan, let loose a 10,000 word blast against the Roosevelt administration in a speech on the House floor today. Hoffman charged that President Franklin Roosevelt and Vice-President Henry Wallace were engaged in "making America over."

Hoffman referred to Wallace as having been "selected by Eleanor Roosevelt and the President as the President's running mate" in 1940. Hoffman called for an inquiry into "the activities of the Communists who openly advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and who hold the policy of making positions in the federal government and who, by infiltration into labor unions, interfere with war production and transportation."

Hoffman accused the leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations of being Communist-inspired and working and that the C.I.O.'s political action committee was using "millions to besmirch and to defeat every member of the House or Senate who ventures to oppose its will."

La Guardia Hits Dewey Plan

Special

LISBON, March 13.—Fiorello H. La Guardia, mayor of New York, in a letter to Senator Theodore F. Green, Democrat of Rhode Island and chairman of the conference committee on the soldier vote bill, today charged that the soldier vote plan proposed to the New York legislature by Governor Thomas Dewey was hopeless. La Guardia, a strong supporter of President Franklin Roosevelt's federal ballot plan, criticized Dewey's plan, saying that it would require 7,350,000 pieces of mail for the New York area alone before the ballots could be counted to begin with.

La Guardia said that there were 1,225,000 men and women from the state of New York in the armed forces coming from 9,329 election districts. He said that under Dewey's plan postcards had to be sent to each of these persons and that then there had to be 1,225,000 replies. This, he pointed out, would make 2,450,000 pieces of mail to be assorted and distributed to the 9,329 election districts which then had to send out 1,225,000 ballots. The ballots then would be returned to the war ballot commission, there to be sorted and mailed. By this time, La Guardia said, there would have been 7,350,000 pieces of mail. La Guardia added that a study of this plan would show that any state ballot system was hopelessly impractical and impossible.

End Soon for Lull in Fighting at Cassino And Nettuno Is Seen by German Quarters

Special

BERLIN, March 13.—The fighting from "fixed positions" on the Cassino front and at the Nettuno beachhead may soon come to an end, according to the views expressed by German military sources. These sources said that German reconnaissance had established that far-reaching preparations were being made by the enemy and this was obviously being done for the purpose of overcoming the stagnation on the fronts.

It was stressed here that the German defense, despite its numerical and material inferiority, was able to force the Anglo-Americans into this kind of warfare which they did not desire. The enemy measures which have been observed on the Cassino front and at the Nettuno beachhead indicate that greater efforts aiming at overthrowing the present methods of fighting and the acceleration of operations will be started as soon as the weather permits. Marshal Kesselring on his part, however, is believed to have utilized the lull in the fighting and Berlin opinion says that heavy fighting can be expected when favorable weather sets in.

NIPPON UNITS DOWN 52 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN NEW GUINEA AREA

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Attacks on Wewak on March 11 and 12 Frustrated

Intercepting the enemy planes, aggregating about 320 in all, that attempted to attack the Wewak sector on March 11 and 12, Imperial Japanese Forces shot down 52 enemy aircraft (of which two were probables), the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

Damage on the ground was very slight. Six Japanese planes were self-blasted or have not yet returned, the communique also revealed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. March 14

"Imperial Japanese Forces in the New Guinea Island area intercepted and attacked an aggregate total of about 320 enemy planes that came attacking the Wewak sector on March 11 and 12 and shot down 52 of them (of which two unconfirmed).

"The Japanese side lost six planes self-blasted or not yet returned but the damage on the ground was negligible."

Enemy Raiders Smashed

The decisive aerial battle in the New Guinea Island area has entered a serious phase following the counter-offensive launched by the enemy air force.

However, the dauntless Air and Land Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces are relentlessly intercepting and attacking the enemy. During the course of 12 days from March 1, an aggregate total of about 850 enemy planes made a persistent counter-attack, but the Japanese Forces stationed in the New Guinea area have frustrated the enemy attempt.

Of the above total of enemy planes, 71 (of which four unconfirmed) have been shot down and two others damaged by the Wild Eagles and the anti-aircraft batteries of the Japanese Forces. During the course of these battles, only six Japanese planes were self-blasted or have failed to return, while the damage on the ground was very slight.

As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday, the enemy assaults on March 11 and 12 constituted the major operation in the enemy's counter-offensive on New Guinea Island.

At 11 a.m. on March 11, a combined formation of about 130 enemy bombers and fighters including B-24's, B-25's, A20A's and P-47's attempted to raid the Wewak area. In joint action with the land units of the Japanese Forces, the Army Wild Eagles shot down 26 enemy planes (two unconfirmed), including four B-24's, two B-25's, four B-26's and 16 P-47's. All the other raiders fled in confusion without causing any serious damage. The loss on the Japanese side was two planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

Another formation of about 100 enemy planes including bombers and fighters attempted to attack the Wewak area at 9 a.m. on March 12, when a total of 26 enemy raiders including one B-25, six P-47's and 19 A20A's were shot down. In face of the severe counter-attack of the Japanese Air and Land Forces, the rest of the enemy planes fled without carrying out an effective raid.

POLES MOVING TO EGYPT

Refugee Regime Going to Cairo, Says Turkish Paper

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—The Swedish newspaper Svenska Dagbladet carried a report from Budapest today that the Turkish newspaper Tanvir, quoting authoritative quarters, said that the Polish Government in exile in London was moving soon to Egypt. The report said that the Cairo Government had already expressed its consent.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from anti-Axis quarters in Naples said that the Badoglio Government had announced the exchanging of ambassadors with the Soviet Union. The dispatch described it as the first diplomatic recognition of the Badoglio Government by one of the anti-Axis nations.

Press Comments

Tuesday, March 14

IN PRAISE OF GALLANT AND EFFECTIVE GERMAN FIGHTING

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In his report to the House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill has said: "I can give no guarantee as to whether the war will end within this year or not." For this dictum he has been bitterly criticized in various quarters but there can be no doubt that in this statement he admitted the strength and stamina of Germany.

In the present struggle for air-power, Anglo-American airmen are bombing German cities day and night, with the Americans sometimes utilizing as many as 3,000 planes in a single raid. The object of such a lavish use of planes is to draw out German fighters and shoot down as many of them as possible to facilitate the formation of the long overdue Second Front. Thus, it manifests the inward terror of the Germans from which anti-Axis nations are suffering.

The Luftwaffe, in the meantime, has carried out major air raids on London the likes of which have never been seen since February, 1941, and shot down 601 anti-Axis planes that came attacking. Recently, in a three-day period, the Germans inflicted severe damage to 362 planes. These facts show how the German air force has been readjusted and is striking terror into the hearts of the anti-Axis forces. This increased aircraft production achieved by Germany is the fruit of incessant toil and pain on the part of the Reich Army, Government and people. The people of Germany have stoutly maintained their conviction of never-failing victory through the dark hours of the Stalingrad tragedy and intensified Anglo-American bombing of German cities and thus have fully manifested the traditional strength and stamina inherent in the Germanic race.

As if to work in unison with this increase in fighting strength, Germany's strategic command is growing more subtle and ingenious than ever. Ever since the outbreak of the current war the Germans have shown great strategic skill. Even while pressure on three sides, East, West and South is anticipated, the Germans have carried out neat withdrawals. By flexible maneuvering they are successfully maintaining the balance of military strength on all the fronts. By skilled tactics the Germans have frozen the anti-Axis forces on the Nettuno beachhead and in only one month have caused casualties and took prisoners, to a total of 60,000 against the enemy. These facts show that the more difficult the situation grows the more serene and puissant they become and their determination to win is tempered by adversity.

Thus, Germany after months of trials and hardships has given a polish of her steel will to win and is manifesting an amazing underlying strength in increasing her fighting power. Also by skilled strategy she is expected to shatter enemy forces. Thus the factors necessary for the prosecution of the war to the end have all been prepared and it is no overstatement to say that the key to victory is to be in Germany's keeping. Armed warfare, after all, forms the kernel of war and intrigue and the amount of material consumption are only incidental to that pivotal factor. It is up to us to appreciate the true strength of our ally. We look forward to redoubled activity on the part of the Germans.

MOBILIZATION OF CULTURAL WORKERS

MAINICHI—The categorical imperative that is now set before the people is to fight and vanquish the enemy. The total strength of the people is now concentrated on that one point. It is only natural and inevitable that the cultural fields of the nation which have no direct bearing on our efforts to win the war should be narrowed down to make room for other efforts more directly connected with the prosecution of the war.

It is quite obvious that it is most disadvantageous to State to abandon cultural workers to their present state in the fields of learning, press or the arts, from the standpoint of wartime human economy. This being so, it is incumbent on the Government to effect a general mobilization of cultural workers so as to enable them to give full play to their faculties. In peacetime, of course, there are many ways in which culture may be useful. It is cultural efforts which contribute most to the progress of civilization of a nation. But a cultural policy during wartime and for post-war construction must be somewhat different. The cultural policy that is to be developed throughout Greater East Asia must have firm objectives. It is in deciding such objectives and in propelling cultural policy toward those objectives that cultural workers should actively cooperate.

Hitherto a number of cultural workers have been absorbed into Government or semi-official cultural organs. We shall not here dwell on the extent of success with which this has been attended. In order, however, to give full play to the faculties of cultural workers, they must be systematic and on a planned basis mobilized for the prosecution of well-defined objectives. Is this not the time when the nation is keenly desiring this?

So necessary is manpower today that even industrial adjustments have been undertaken to assure its adequate supply for the more urgent industries. Anything that is idle must be put to work in the fields of production for increasing the fighting strength of the nation. But the principle of fit men for fit places should be adhered to up to the limit. Especially must this be observed in the case of cultural workers whose training requires much time and effort. In this sense the Government should undertake to make quick adjustments in the manner of using cultural workers so that they may be able to contribute as much as possible to the cultural construction of Greater East Asia.

Economic Actions Against Eire Seen

(Continued From Page 1)

neutral states has now been disproven overnight.

England's new measure against Eire, the Wilhelmstrasse observed, is but another step in London's policy of force against neutral states as already applied against Spain and Turkey.

Hull Declines Comment

Special

LISBON, March 13.—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, during Monday's press conference, declined to comment on the statement made by the Irish envoy in Washington, Robert Brennan, according to a Washington report.

Brennan had emphasized that no case was known to him where information was forwarded to the Axis Powers via Dublin. Hull declared that he would not contradict this statement adding that the real problem was the possibility that the enemy could get information on account of the existing situation, the report added.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 13

The focal point of the Soviet large-scale attack still lies in the southern sector of the Eastern Front where our troops are offering stubborn resistance. Yesterday, our forces attacking superior enemy troops again repulsed numerous Soviet attacks in heavy fighting.

The salients southwest of Krivoi Rog, southwest of Uman and in the area east of Tarnopol were checked in the course of which many enemy tanks were destroyed.

In these fights, the fighting group commanded by Colonel Bregenzen, which had been cut off, repeatedly repelled the advance of superior enemy forces for several days, and finally succeeded in fighting its way back to the German lines after destroying 25 more Soviet tanks.

In the heavy defensive fighting east of Tarnopol, the 1st SS Panzer Division "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" under the temporary command of Obersturmbannfuehrer Lieutenant-Colonel Lohmann, and the 7th Thuringian Panzer Division commanded by Colonel Dr. Mauss were cited for gallantry. A citation was also issued to a Reich plane formation commanded by Captain Ruffer.

Reveals Soviet Losses

In embittered defensive fights along the Smolensk-Orsha motor highway, the 78th Wuerttemberg-Badensian Storm Division commanded by Lieutenant-General Traut achieved a special defensive success. The Soviets in this sector alone lost between March 5 and 8 more than 4,000 dead, 43 tanks, 45 guns and numerous other weapons.

In futile attacks staged northwest of Nevel and in the Ostrov and Narva areas, the Soviets again suffered heavy casualties. Our counterattack southwest of Narva was successful.

In the Gulf of Finland, our destroyers shelled the Soviet positions on the Magerburg Peninsula as well as their supply communications.

In Italy, apart from lively reconnaissance and assault troop activity on both sides, there was no major fighting operation of importance. Our long-range artillery, however, shelled the enemy landing points at Anzio and Nettuno causing heavy explosions and widespread fires.

Western Germany was bombed last night by British planes.

German bombers attacked targets on the southern coast of England.

GANGSTER TACTICS WANTED BY BRITISH

Barbarity of British Commando School Revealed in New York Herald Tribune

Special

LISBON, March 13.—The cold-blooded bestial nature of the British was amply exposed when the chief of the British Commando school demanded, "Give me men with cold precision like the American gangsters," the New York Herald Tribune revealed in an article describing its interview with the chief of the school, according to a dispatch from New York.

The Herald Tribune reported that during lecture hour at the school the director, with a rank of major, addressed his soldiers, "This is a school of murder! Murder is my specialty. Things no longer concern the simple exchange of bullets between soldiers, but plain cold-blooded murder. It is an art which calls for study, practice and perfection."

The "murder" major continued, "To murder a German is the same as squashing a worm."

The major told the journalist that on the basis of his activities in the United States, he has arrived at the conclusion that gangsters could teach much to the soldiers in training. Gangster John Torrio enlightened him about the advantages of rifles with shortened barrel, he said. He added that the well-known O'Bannion taught him the gangster technique and the Tuhys gang instructed him in the practice of kidnapping. Because of this knowledge, onetime Commando Chief Lord Louis Mountbatten had appointed him as instructor of the soldiers who were to be commanded for landing undertakings on the continent.

"My students, at first learn to shoot from under tables, from behind wash stands and up and down staircases," the major elucidated.

He regretted that no living targets were available for shooting exercises for "it is essential to lose the dread of murder."

The American journalist described the "murder" teacher as sympathetic, short and stout who stutters.

The stuttering major declared that he can use the English and Americans only for his training methods because soldiers from the European continent are unfit.

The Herald Tribune reporter said that the "murder" major was then full of "almost lyrical praise" for the American gangsters' tommy gun. "We don't just shoot with that weapon, we play on it like an instrument. That's why we call it the Chicago piano," he declared.

In closing, the New York reporter explained that the Chief of the British Commandos has created the perfect military gangster.

U.S. Army Illiterates Taught

Special

LISBON, March 13.—"It seems unbelievable but the United States armed forces must actually reject 750,000 otherwise fit conscripts because they can neither write nor read." This statement was made by the New York magazine, Liberty, according to reports from New York.

The periodical emphasized that, consequently, 50 divisions have been lost. In order not to lose these reserves completely, authorities have begun to draft illiterates to send them to school. This year, already 200,000 illiterates will thus be educated.

The periodical added that the first examination will be held after three months of school attendance and those passing the examinations may remain a soldier.

The Liberty stated that the illiterates are generally farm workers and miners and that many of them are ignorant of the most common modern daily necessities. They must learn how to hold a pencil and how to telephone. The soldiers' spelling book is the first book in their hands.

BRITISH BARE RAID VICTIMS

Those Killed in February Number 961 of Which 475 Are Women

Domei

LISBON, March 13.—A report concerning the total casualties suffered by the British people from bombings during February of this year issued by the Home Ministry disclosed the following, according to a London report.

Those killed, missing or presumed killed totalled 961 of which 350 were men and 475 women and 136 under the age of 16. Those injured or confined to hospitals totalled 1,712. In February last year 252 victims were recorded while 109 were reported in January of this year.

Vaunted British Mosquito Planes Branded 'Wooden Coffins' by Experienced Germans

Domei

BASE IN BURMA, March 13.—The British Mosquito planes, played up by British propaganda as performing an active and vital role on the Burma front, are designated as "wooden coffins" by the Germans and are in fact one of the most impotent of the aircrafts of its kind. These wooden planes, inspite of their much vaunted speed, have been easily shot down since they appeared on the Burma front as reconnaissance fighter planes last autumn.

Since the incident last December of the capture of a Mosquito plane in midair, the "wooden coffins" had effaced themselves from the Burma area. Captain XX returning from his inspection of the Burma front says:

"The de Havilland Mosquitoes are manufactured in Australia, Canada, the United States, New Zealand, India and other places and greatly used on the European fronts. However, the Germans call the Mosquitoes 'wooden coffins' and actually they are not much more.

"With regard to wooden planes, the Japanese XX planes, and the American, Italian, Soviet and German makes are far superior. The Mosquitoes are indeed one of the most inferior planes in the world."

Azad Hind Troops Occupy Foe Height

(Continued From Page 1)

attacks by crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Meanwhile, the enemy has been circulating a false report claiming that a victory has been gained in the Fukawng area and that a reinforcement of two American brigades has been sent to the rear lines.

Forced from behind by the American and British troops, the Chungking expeditionary forces in Yunnan have been forced into desperate activity aimed at the securing of perfunctory war results in the Northern Burma area.

On March 8 and 9, upon receiving 40 tanks sent by the Anglo-American forces in the rear, the Chungking army launched large infantry attacks in the area near the Tanai River. However, crack units of the Japanese Forces, which were dispatched to the scene, promptly carried out fierce counterattacks against the foe, destroying 23 enemy tanks and capturing a big quantity of war weapons. The enemy fled, abandoning many bodies on the battlefield.

As a result, the main body of the Americanized Chungking army in India, operating in the Fukawng area, has been thrown into utter confusion.

MISBEHAVING YANK TROOPS IN BRITAIN ARE CAUTIONED

Eisenhower Says That Drunkards, Especially Officers, Will Be Punished

Special

LISBON, March 13.—The increasing complaints Britishers are making against the unrestrained conduct of the American soldiers have forced General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, to appeal to the doughboys to behave themselves, according to a report received here.

Eisenhower, who is in London, declared that "Only a self-disciplined army can win battles." He also appealed to the American soldiers, officers in particular, to behave themselves while traveling and while drinking liquor at public places. "Stern disciplinary measures will be taken against officers who are found drunk in public," he warned.

Continuing, Eisenhower cautioned the American troopers against using indecent language in public, and instructed them to be courteous to civilians.

SEEKS INDIAN IMMIGRATION

Solon Introduces Resolution to Permit Entrance in U.S.

Special

LISBON, March 11.—A resolution to authorize the immigration of Indians into the United States under the same quota system applied to the western nations was introduced in Congress by Republican Senator William Langer of North Dakota.

He declared that this will do the same thing for the Indians as Congress did for the Chinese a few months ago, pointing out that India is a part of the United Nations same as China, so it should be treated similarly.

U.S. DAIRYMEN WALK-OUT

Unsettled Wage Dispute Cripples Detroit's Milk Supply

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—In a protest against the delay of the U.S. War Labor Board in settling their wage increase dispute, about 3,000 employees of dairy products companies in Detroit went on a strike today, it is reported from Detroit.

As a result of the strike, close to 90 per cent of the city's retail stores engaged in the selling of dairy products suspended the distribution of milk.

Naval Warriors Given Decorations for Gallantry

(Continued From Page 1)

waters as a staff officer of a submarine and rendered distinguished services. On being appointed commander of a destroyer, he operated to cut off the enemy supplies and reinforcements and to intercept enemy warships as well as merchant vessels. He sank a large enemy transport. In a certain campaign, he thrust deep into the anchorage waters of enemy destroyers after breaking through enemy patrol lines, and was killed in action while engaged with the enemy.

Lieutenant-Commander Kazue Shimizu, who was granted the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun, and two others operated in the Netherlands East Indies waters and, after distinguishing themselves there, were assigned to the Pacific theater, in which by shelling and torpedoing, sank a large enemy cruiser, damaged two others and severely damaged a torpedo boat. On two occasions, they were cited by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Lieutenant-Commander Tomoyuki Sakai, who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun, and 17 others distinguished themselves in Hawaiian waters and other theaters of war.

Lieutenant-Commander Iwazo Ishibashi who received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, and one other attacked Chungking, Chengte and other enemy air bases in the hinterland of China and took part in the bombing of the Burma Road respectively on more than 40 and 30 occasions.

Destroyed British Fleet

First-Class Flight Warrant Officer Jintaro Ishizawa, who was decorated with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun, and two others destroyed the mainstays of the British Far Eastern Fleet off Malai.

Flight Petty Officer Kinji Kobayashi, who received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun, and three others destroyed enemy air units and bases in the Pacific area.

Commander Mamoru Seki, recipient of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, and 119 others took part in the operations against enemy task forces in the South Pacific ever since the First Battle of the Solomon Islands. By daring torpedo and bomb attacks or stirring air combats, they obtained splendid results, until they were killed in action. Most of them were engaged in air campaigns in the South Pacific area ever since their surprise raid on Hawaii.

CANADIAN GIRLS ENLIST

Merely to Keep An Eye on Boy Friends in England

Special

LISBON, March 13.—Canadian girls are registering for service in the armed forces only because they are then able to go overseas and keep an eye on their boy friends, the Ottawa correspondent of the News Chronical writes, according to a dispatch from London.

The girls of Canada, he explains, were most indignant that 16,000 of their boy friends had married abroad, especially in England. "They apprehend," the reporter added, "that even friendships which had stood the test of time might not last for very long as soon as her male partner had settled down in Europe."

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.

Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome
Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25)
(3480)

AUSTRALIA SUFFERS IMMENSE COAL LOSS

Over Two Million Tons Lost in One Year Due to Strikes, Evatt Announces

Special

LISBON, March 13.—Within the past 12 months, Australia has lost well over 2,000,000 tons of coal due to strikes, declared Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, in his announcement made recently in Sydney.

Evatt also said that a stricter measure would be taken by the Government in order to end coal strikes.

Troubles Increase

CANTON, March 13.—(By Arrangement with the Asahi)—The serious manpower shortage has brought Australia face-to-face with numerous difficult problems and is also becoming a source of unpleasant conflict with the American forces stationed there.

Touching on the conditions prevailing in his country, Premier John Curtin, in February, remarked:

"In accordance with the general trend of the Pacific war, we are now turning from the defensive to the offensive and the battle scene has shifted from Northern Australia to the Central Pacific. However, this does not mean that our difficulties have been removed. The urgent problem now faced by us at present is how to solve the question of attaining supplies for the Australian and American troops and the means for their transportation."

Thus did Curtin point out that great task that must be undertaken by the Australians. Since the outbreak of the war, Australia has mobilized 2,500,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45, of whom 67,000 have been killed, wounded or are accounted for as missing, according to an announcement by the Canberra Government. Thus, with the remaining population of 5,000,000, mainly composed of women, Australia must make provisions for its forces as well as the Americans stationed there. Hence the difficulty facing that country can well be realized.

Many serious problems have arisen due to the shortage of labor in Australia. Firstly, the supply of labor for farming and live-stock raising, which form the mainstay of Australian economy, has become serious since January. The gravity of the situation was revealed by War Minister Francis Forde who declared that 4,000 officers and men would be ordered to help out on the farms. Agriculture Minister Williams, in a retort to the War Minister declared:

Will Never Improve

"The war situation will never improve despite the fuss being made over relief for the farms. However, I wish that attention will be paid so that when a good opportunity for such a step should come, it will not be missed."

In an attempt to settle the controversy between the War Minister and the Agriculture Minister, Curtin suggested that "It would be a good plan to divert the men in the armed forces to various important fields of industry."

In this connection, John Dedman, War Organization and Industry Minister, at the end of February, declared: "I oppose the plan to use 50,000 soldiers for farm work. . . . We can only spare 20,000 men.

The second critical situation facing Australia is that centering around strikes in war industries. Following the New Year holidays, the entire coal fields in Australia were affected by strikes which have not been settled as yet, and on January 10, the workers at the Queensland Shipbuilding Yards quit work.

On top of these production-slowing strikes, huge fires broke out in Victoria and New South Wales causing the loss of 8,000 sheep and the destruction of 12,000 acres of pasture land.

Another source of worry for the Curtin Government is to be found in the problems arising from the stationing of United States' troops in Australia.

In this connection, it is reported that the Federation of Chambers of Commerce at a meeting on March 2, drafted the following demands and submitted them to the Government:

1. The United States Government should pay its officers and men now stationed in Australia the same pay as that given to the Australian soldiers. Should the United States fail to do so, there will never be any harmony between the American and Australian troops.
2. Australians employed by the United States forces should be paid on the basis of the wage rates existing in Australia.

House to Let
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe.

Office to Let
Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale
Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
66, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

Sumatra to Observe Occupation of Isle By Japanese Forces

Special

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, March 14.—In commemoration of the complete occupation of the entire island of Sumatra, the Japanese Military Administration has designated March 27 as a special day for the celebration of reborn Sumatra. The auspicious day also commemorates the anniversary of the inception of the Military Administration. Being the first gala celebration of rejuvenated Sumatra, the authorities have set aside "Anniversary Week" commencing March 24 and ending March 30 during which time various programs will be held by the officials and local populace to celebrate the occasion.

CONGRESS CONDEMNS OIL PIPE-LINE PLAN

Believed Project Will Not Affect War

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—The question of whether the United States should finance the project of building an oil pipe-line through Saudi-Arabia from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean is mentioned in a telegram from Washington published by the Nya Dagligt Allehanda. The message states that the issue is now assuming serious political dimensions and that voices are raised in Congress against the proposal on the grounds that it may cause international conflicts in the future.

The report declares that the War Council on Oil Industry believes the plan may influence the American export of oil products. It goes on to say that in the opinion of the Council, the Government Petroleum Reserve Company ought to be liquidated and that the exploiting of foreign petroleum should be in private hands.

It is believed that an oil pipe-line through Saudi-Arabia will not have an important bearing on the war, according to the telegram which discloses, in conclusion, that the attitude of the British Government to the American plan is not known.

U.S.-India Air Transport

Domei

LISBON, March 13.—The United States army air transports plying between America and India take off from Florida and stop at Brazil and Africa and then to India covering a total distance of 11,500 miles in three and a half days, American military quarters announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. Four-motored transports are used and the crew is replaced five times on each one-way trip.

TURKISH PRESS HITS TIRADES BY BRITISH

Flays London Times for Condemning Ankara's Failure to Participate in War

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 14.—The Turkish press has opened a vehement editorial broadside against the Times, London, for condemning Turkey's failure to participate in the war, in its February 26 issue.

Following the Vatan which first started the press campaign against the British journal, nearly all Turkish newspapers, except the Government organ, Ules as well as the radio have since been attacking the Times almost daily in a surprisingly harsh tone.

The Aksam, affiliated with the People's Party, declared in its February 28 issue:

"Notwithstanding the fact that Turkey has faithfully respected the Anglo-Turkish Alliance Pact, Britain has supplied this country only with one-quarter of the promised amounts of arms. Is it not impossible for Turkey to join the war under such circumstances?

"The Times voices its doubt if the Turkish army can fully utilize the arms supplied by Britain. This is a gross insult to the Turkish armed forces. Assuming the Turkish army is such as the British describe, why in the world does Britain demand the participation of such an incapable army in the war?"

The Tanin, whose editor-in-chief is a famous pro-British newspaperman, stated on March 5 that the British press is apparently insisting on using the Turkish soldiers as tools for the British forces, like the Senegalese or Indian troops.

Severely attacking the British allegation that Turkey's failure to join in the war is responsible for the break-down of the Balkan operations, the Tanin insisted that it is simply all due to the inability of the anti-Axis forces to carry out the campaign. "It is an unreasonable demand to ask Turkey to enter the war without giving her sufficient amounts of armaments," the paper declared.

DIPLOMATIC SCHOOL SET

Opened in Australia to Train Future Diplomats After War

Special

LISBON, March 13.—Australia, which in general is diplomatically represented by Britain, is now preparing to have her own diplomatic representatives after the war and accordingly, a special school for diplomatic studies has been established in Canberra to train young Australians for diplomatic service, according to a report from Canberra.

Herbert V. Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, speaking on this plan on Saturday, declared that the Australian Government regards this school as of considerable importance for the country.

F.D.R. Doesn't Know

Special

LISBON, March 12.—A dispatch from San Juan, Puerto Rico, quoted Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the American President, as saying that she did not know whether her husband would run for a fourth term. Eleanor Roosevelt said that she knew nothing about it and that "although no one ever believe it, I have never asked the President." She added that "probably the President does not know what he is going to do."

TŌA KŌTŪ KŌSYA
(EAST ASIA TRAVEL CORPORATION)
formed on December 1, 1943, through the merger of the TOA RYOKO SYA (Toa Tourist Bureau) and the KOKUSAI KANKO KYOKAI (Board of Tourist Industry).
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Otemati Nityome, Kozimatiku, TOKYO.
BRANCH OFFICES: Tokyo, Keizyo, Taihoku, Hoten, Peking, Shanghai.
LOCAL OFFICES: in almost all the principal cities in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and in the important districts in the South.
Aim: Enhancement of Culture and Civilization by TRAVEL for Which Purpose All Kinds of Travel Facilities and Cultural Information Are Offered.

Vitamin B
WAKAMOTO
An Ideal Dietary Supplement to Ensure Proper Nutrition
WAKAMOTO LTD., TOKYO

PASSENGER TRAVEL TO BE RESTRICTED

Permits Necessary for Transport Over 100 Kilometers Beginning April 1

A measure to limit the transportation of passengers, effective on April 1, was adopted by the Cabinet at a regular session Tuesday.

Called to order at 9 a.m. the meeting was attended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and members of his Cabinet. A measure to limit the transportation of passengers in accordance with the Decisive War Emergency Draft Scheme was taken up and explained by Transportation and Communication Minister Keita Goto. The Cabinet adopted it and rose at 2:10 p.m.

The following are some of the main points of the transportation limitation measure:

(1) **Special express trains, express trains, first class passenger cars, sleeping cars and dining cars are to be abolished and second class passenger cars are to be reduced to a minimum.**

(2) Hand baggage consignment system is to be abolished.

(3) In regard to short-distance passage within 100 kilometers, the sale of tickets is to be quantitatively limited in accordance with quotas.

(4) In regard to long-distance passage exceeding 100 kilometers, qualitative limitations are to be exercised by means of certificates issued by Government, Army or Navy offices in the case of military men or Government officials travelling on official duty and certificates issued by the police department of the district or certificates of a similar authoritative nature in the case of all other persons. The limitations are to be exercised also quantitatively in accordance with (3).

(5) Travelling for pleasure, for the purchase of goods and other non-urgent and unnecessary purposes are to be prohibited. In regard to travelling for the following purposes, controls or limitations are to be exercised for the next twelve-month and the Government offices are to take measures for their control or limitation:

(a) Travelling to home provinces on holidays on the part of students, pupils or workers.
(b) Travelling for attendance at conferences and meetings by juridical persons and other organizations.
(c) Travelling to make petitions.
(d) Travelling for similar purposes as above.

ITALIANS TO HOLD RITES IN D'ANNUNZIO'S MEMORY

Fascists in Tokyo, Japanese And German Residents to Take Part in Ceremony

On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of Gabriele d'Annunzio's death, the memory of the great Italian hero-poet will be celebrated in the residential building of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo.

The ceremony will take place at 3 p.m. Thursday and it will be presided over by Colonel Omero Principini, temporary Protector of Italian Interests in Japan. It will consist of a brief program which is to be carried out according to the sober Fascist style and a commemorative speech will be made on the artistic literary achievements of the poet as well as on the heroic exploits of d'Annunzio as a hero on the Italian Front during the first World War.

All the Fascists in Tokyo will participate in the ceremony, and special invitations have been sent to all friends of Italy, including a number of Japanese and German gentlemen who know the Italian language and those who are connected with the Italian Cultural Institute.

To Turn Herb Into Food

Effective utilization of "Manjushage," a poisonous herb known as lycoris radiata, as a foodstuff has been lately discovered and a large-scale production will be launched in Yamaguchi Prefecture, according to Domei. Bulbs of lycoris radiata are to be dried first and through a scientific process the poison contained in the plant is to be extracted. Out of 1,000-kan of bulbs, 65-kan of flour can be manufactured while the extracted poison can be used for medical purposes.

Colonists to Lampoeng

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 11.—The Java Military Administration has decided to send the third group of agricultural colonists totaling about 1,000 households to Lampoeng Province, Sumatra, during the coming months of April and May. It is recalled that the first group of about 1,000 families was sent in June and July last year and the second group of approximately 1,000 families in February and March this year.

Interesting People

True Amity Must Arise From the Heart

Takejiro Otani, President of the Shochiku Eiga (Cinema) K. K., contends that spontaneous and unpretentious interchange of friendly relations provides the best basis for true understanding and cooperation between peoples or nations. In this respect Mr. Otani quotes the famous remarks of Prince Hirobumi Ito, who, during the days of his Residency-General of Chosen said, "In place of elaborate expositions on weighty questions of politics, military affairs and economics it is better to induce tears by showing the people a performance of "Terakoya." From these tears will be born a true Japan-Chosen friendship and harmony." Mr. Otani's article in the Tokyo Shimbun is as follows:

"Recently when a certain envoy from a southern nation was invited to a performance of Kabuki, I announced this fact to the audience. The whole audience rose as a man and with hands raised high shouted banzai for the country he represented. This high dignitary solemnly rose from his seat and as he responded to the hearty cheering of the spectators his face was flushed with deep emotion. I watched this scene of unaffected and genuine manifestation of sparkling friendship between the Japanese people and the national of another country. I was swayed by a surge of deep emotion and cried out to myself 'It is this! It is this!'

From Bottom of Each Heart

"The establishment and attainment of the ideals of Greater East Asia will see full realization when the peoples of the different friendly nations respect, trust, harmonize and unite as one from the very bottom of their hearts. In the Greater East Asia regions, there exist many peoples whose many centuries of past history, traditions and customs are vastly divergent. Understanding of the Japanese Empire, that is, the fundamental ideals of her founding, Bushido, integrity and customs cannot be brought about with any satisfactory rapidity by merely expounding on these subjects.

"What then can be done? It has always been my belief that we should adopt measures to reach the hearts of the peoples of another country through what I would term the back entrance. I always recall the words of Prince Ito, who at the time he was appointed the first Resident-General of Chosen, said, "In place of elaborate expositions on the weighty question of politics, military affairs and economics it is better to induce tears by showing the people a performance of 'Terakoya.' From these tears will be born a true Japan-Chosen friendship and harmony.'

"Once when Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, was viewing a Kabuki play, I saw tears glistening in his eyes. At another time, I noticed the Manchoukuoan Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui greatly moved by a Kabuki performance of 'Sugawara denju tenarai kagami' or commonly called 'Terakoya.' The words of Prince Ito flashed into my mind. I was confident that the astute understanding of the spirit of Japanese Bushido by the leaders of China and Manchoukuo would ultimately penetrate into the hearts of the peoples of both nations to help tie the bonds of firm friendship and close cooperation that exist today.

Official Steps Not Needed

"The shouts of rousing banzai vigorously given to the southern envoy will no doubt find a responding chord in the hearts of the people of that country as the resounding vibrations are conveyed to his people by the emissary whose heart has been touched by the sincere emotions of the Japanese people. When the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia are able to shed tears over the story of 'Terakoya,' a spontaneous and energetic spiritual collaboration will ensue without coercive orders from the authorities.

"Forty years have passed since Prince Ito's death, but that patriot's ardent spirit, which found expression at the time of Russo-Japanese war in the words, 'If necessity arises, I shall take up arms as one private in the Army to fight for the protection of our Empire,' still guards our land. There is no room for doubt that ultimate victory awaits Greater East Asia."

CHUNGKING WORRIED BY INDIAN SITUATION

Ta Kung Pao Avers Crisis There Has Become Too Serious for British to Settle

Domei

CANTON, March 12.—The crisis in India has become too serious to be solved by the British, declared the Ta Kung Pao, Chungking's official organ, in its editorial appearing in the February 16 issue, it is learned.

The Chungking journal ascribed the immaterialization of the much-heralded anti-Axis counter-offensive against East Asia from India to the impossibility of transferring the British fleet to the Indian Ocean, and also to the aggravation of the situation in India which has prevented the British from using the country as a military base.

Although recent British reports assert that the British-Indian cooperation has been progressing favorably, the Chungking organ voices strong doubt as to the public opinion of the Indian masses. The Ta Kung Pao declared that a large majority of the Indian population have already ceased to place credence on Britain's promise to grant independence to India after the war.

"The general trend in India is very serious," asserts the paper, "and the critical situation has become too grave to be settled by the Britons."

P.I. EMBASSY STAFF FETED

Attend Tea Party Given in Their Honor at Tokyo Y.M.C.A.

Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas and staff members of the Philippines Embassy including Counsellor Francisco Lavides and Secretaries Faustino Sy Changco and Leon Maria Guerrero were guests at a tea party held at the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association in Kanda at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

Ambassador Vargas had cordial talks with Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, Director General of the Y.M.C.A. and also inspected the gymnasium under the guidance of Reverend Masatake Fujita. The meeting was attended by about 50 persons.

Local Reich Leader Presents Donation To Japanese Navy

Joseph Spahn, head of the Japan branch of the German National Socialist Party, called on Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada on Tuesday afternoon and expressed congratulations over the splendid activities of the officers and men of the Japanese Navy in their joint efforts to exterminate the Anglo-American enemies and made a donation of ¥10,000.

12 THAI STUDENTS REACH SHONAN EN ROUTE HERE

Domei

SHONAN, March 8.—A part of 12 Thai students arrived here en route to Japan where they will take up a three-year course of industrial technique for the future development of Thailand's industries.

Sava Dhilokpataya, 20-year-old member of the party, in an interview declared that the industries of Thailand should be further developed from now on. He said, "We felt greatly inspired when we started out on our journey from Thailand and we are determined to live up to the expectations of our compatriots and our families."

It is understood that the students are the first batch to be sent from Thailand to Japan.

TEIKOKU GINKO

Established April 1st, 2603 as a result of consolidation of The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd. and The Mitsui Bank, Ltd. under above title.

Capital Subscribed ¥200,000,000
Capital Paid up ¥128,125,000
Reserve Funds ¥183,500,000

Chairman
TERUO AKASHI
President
JUNSHIRO MANDAI

Inland Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Keizyo, Husan and Other Principal cities.
Foreign Branches:
Dairen, Shanghai, Sourabaya

MORE MEN SHIFTED TO WARTIME POSTS

2nd Transfer of Workers in Non-Vital Jobs to Be Completed Today

The plan to further increase the nation's fighting power by shifting men in non-vital occupations to war industry plants is making rapid progress, with the second transfer of workers due for completion today.

It is recalled that the first transfer of workers under the law controlling the employment of men, applicable to boys above 14 years and men under 40 who are engaged in the 17 non-essential occupations, had been completed on January 15. Persons who had been affected by the plan included office boys, messenger boys and cashiers in Government offices, banks, private companies and shops.

Those affected by the second transfer include minor office workers, canvassers, roundsmen, bill-collectors, ticket-clerks, ticket-examiners, cooks and barbers.

The number of persons who will be at their posts on the war production front today as the result of the second transfer plan total 163,000.

Noteworthy is the fact that many of the men affected by the second transfer entered fields of vital industries when they first learned of the plan a few months ago, thus indicating their willingness to offer full cooperation to the Government in the scheme of further gearing the domestic structure for greater war efforts.

The women who are now doing the work of the men who have joined the ranks of the workers on the industrial front under the second transfer plan total more than 20,600. These women are engaged in minor routine work in Government offices, banks, private companies and shops.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the third transfer of about 7,300 workers, affecting railway gatemen and train conductors, will be completed on May 15. Approximately 1,600 of these persons have already taken up jobs in war industries.

LAUREL SIGNS NEW BILL TO CHECK PROFITEERING

Domei

MANILA, March 7.—In order to keep prices of prime commodities at a low level, President Jose P. Laurel has signed a bill increasing penal provisions of laws governing profiteering.

The new law imposes heavier penalties for crimes involving robbery, bribery, falsification, frauds, illegal exactions and transactions, malversation of public funds as well as violation of food control laws.

Though the law is applicable to all residents, it is principally directed at Government officials who take advantage of their positions to engage in illegal activities.

According to Arsenio Luz, Spokesman of the Board of Information, the Government expects that with the promulgation of the new law, racketeering and profiteering of foodstuffs will be greatly minimized, and will enable the people to purchase food, clothing, fuel and medicine at reasonable low costs.

Reich Movie-Meeting Set

The second German movie meeting will be held at the Osaka Gas Building, Hiranomachi, Osaka, beginning at 1 p.m., Thursday, under the auspices of the Kinki Branch of the Japan-German Society. Franz Schubert Und Seine Heimat, Salzburg; Die Mozartetadt, Von Wunder des Scheus, Deutsche Kunst, Die Deutche Donaw, Was Festspiel Von, Heimat Der Tneringer Spielwaren and two other new films will be shown on the occasion.

East Asia Round-Up

Growing More Vegetables
Special

SINGARADJA, March 14.—Students from the Agricultural Training Station here will be mobilized to expand vegetable farms in Bali Island during the 1944-45 agricultural year.

Celebes Budget Approved
Special

MENADO, March 14.—The supplementary budget for this year proposed by the Mayor of Menado was unanimously approved on March 11 by the Menado Provincial Council.

Health Officers Named
Special

MANILA, March 14.—Dr. Vincente Kierulf, until recently director of the Charity Clinics of the Bureau of Health, has been named chief health officer of Visayas; Dr. Alfonso Raquel as chief health officer for Mindanao and Sulu; and Drs. Regino Padua and Julian Pilares as inspectors-general as a step toward betterment of health in the Philippines.

Policemen Finish Training
Special

DJAKARTA, March 14.—Ten Indonesian police officers of Java, who had been training in Taihoku, returned here on March 10 deeply impressed by the police system in Taiwan.

'Tonari-Gumi' Increases
Special

DJAKARTA, March 14.—More than 123,000 neighborhood associations with approximately 8,200,000 inhabitants have been organized in Java since the Japanese Military Administration announced on January 12 its plan to establish a network of neighborhood groups in the entire island as a means to ensure the thorough carrying out of various administrative measures.

Telegram Stations Expand
Special

SHONAN, March 14.—The Japanese Military Administration in Malai has commenced handling telegrams at 47 designated stations along the Malai railway line. The telegrams can be sent to Japan as well as throughout Malai and the Southern Regions.

Given Kalibapi Post
Special

MANILA, March 13.—Alfonso Pablo, Governor of Cotabato, was on March 10 appointed Director-at-Large of the Kalibapi for Mindanao and Sulu having an enrollment of more than 100,000 members. Meanwhile, Blah Sinsuat has been named acting provisional Governor of Cotabato in place of Mr. Pablo.

Moro Tribesmen Active
Special

DAVAO, March 12.—Moro tribesmen living in Samar Island at the mouth of Davao Bay have been voluntarily offering labor services in harvesting and delivering rice, felling trees and fishing under the leadership of Datu Pian and Datu Sinsuat, two leading Moro chieftains, to the Japanese Army and Navy since last year.

Follow Japan's Step
Domei

RANGOON, March 10.—In line with the Decisive War Measures adopted in Japan recently, members of the Japanese Association in Burma have resolved to abolish certain holidays, extend working hours, simplify their mode of living, aid in air raid defense maneuvers, and buy more war bonds.

Japanese Workers Active
Special

MANILA, March 11.—With picks, shovels and wheelbarrows, a large portion of the Japanese residents in Manila spent one day in voluntary labor service on various construction projects in and around this city recently.

Concert Calendar

The eighth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra at 6 p.m., today and tomorrow, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin. Program: Mitsukuri Akiyoshi's "Miniature Symphony"; Beethoven's Romance (violin solo by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto with orchestra); Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

"Kokumin Ongaku Taikai," featuring the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra from Wednesday, March 15 to 20, inclusive, at the Shinjuku Dai-Ichi Gekijo. Soloist: Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor. Chorus by the Nippon Gasho-dan Groupe. Program: Urato Watanabe's Tone Poem "Tokon" (Tenor solo by Yoshie Fujiwara, with orchestra); Koscak Yamada's "Karatachi-no-Hana"; Shimpei Nakayama's "Defune-no-Uta"; "Wakawashi-no-Uta," "Sorano-Shimpei"; Bizet's "l'Arlesienne"—Farandole; Wagner's "Tanhaeuser" Overture.

The 36th Evening of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Dai Toa Music Office, featuring Miss Tamami Gojo, (Japanese Dance), Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra and Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, as soloist. Sunday March 19, matinee at 1 and 6 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. Program: (Part 1): Strauss' "Blue Danube"; Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony"; Tadashi Hattori's March "Santari Kogun," (Alto solo by Madame Yotsuya, with orchestra); Bizet's "Night of Spain"; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Verdi's aria from Travatore; Japanese lyric numbers by Mitsukuri Akiyoshi and Koscak Yamada; (Part II): Japanese dance by Miss Tamami Gojo: "Shima-no-Chitose"; "Kumoka Sakuraka Variation"; "Sakura Sakura"; "Dai Toa Kazoe-uta"; "Hinomaru"; "Tanoshii Hoshi" and "Zosan Ondo." Nagauta and Samisen accompaniments by Tojuro Kineya and Shotoji Kineya.

The Loochoo Islands Classic Music and Dance Evening, Monday, March 20, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, featuring the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hisatada Otaka. Soloist: Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto. The Loochoo classic music by Eigi Matayoshi, and dance by Miss Kyoko Nakaima. Program (Part I): The Loochoo classic music (five numbers); The Loochoo dance (five numbers); (Part II): Kikuko Kanai's Symphony Suite; The Loochoo Fantasy; Alto solo by Madame Fumiko Yotsuya; Kikuko Kanai's Symphonic Overture "Uruma-no-Shi."

A violin recital by Akeo Watanabe, accompanied by Miss Ruruko Tominaga, at the piano, Thursday, March 23, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Program: Brahms' Sonata in D minor, Op. 108; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E minor, Op. 64; Saburo Takata's "Tone Poem"; Sibelius' Sonatine Op. 80, (first performance in Japan).

A piano recital by Miss Toshiko Kosono, Tuesday, March 21, at 1:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Program: Beethoven's Sonata in C major, Op. 53, "Waldsetine"; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Nocture; Dance; Chopin's Polonaise in C sharp minor, Op. 26-1; in F sharp minor, Op. 44; Nocturne in D flat major, Op. 27-2; Etudes in A flat major, Op. 25-1; in F minor, Op. 25-2; in C sharp minor, Op. 25-7; in G flat major, Op. 10-5; in A minor, Op. 25-11; Liszt's Liebestraum and Paganini Etudes No. 2 in E flat major and No. 6 in A minor.

Smash All Obstacles and Come Out Victorious

The New Trade Mark

For all our Products including Matsuda Lamps, Shibaura Motors, etc.

TOKYO SHIBAURA DENKI K.K.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

EXPERT translator, Japanese into English, seeks job in Tokyo or Yokohama, between 6 and 10 p.m. Apply Box 434, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED woman cook wants to work in foreign family. Has good references, speaks English. Apply Box 429, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880

Capital (Paid up) ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi
Baron K. Iwasaki
K. Kodama
J. Okada
G. Kishinami
K. Itoh
S. Asada
Baron I. Morimura
T. Okubo
Viscount H. Kano
T. Ohmura

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihombashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpo, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taung-gyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Sationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

For Rent, Tokyo

FIVE-ROOM flat in semi-foreign style house for rent, partly furnished, gas, bath, light, stove, ¥200 monthly, for official bachelor or couple. Apply Dr. Hirao, 3 Banchi-no 5, Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya-ku, near Nippon Seinenkan, tram stop Aoyama Yonchome.

For Rent, Yokohama

IN Yokohama, free zone, Japanese house; 3 rooms, kitchen with gas, bath downstairs; 2 rooms upstairs; furnished foreign style. 5 minutes from Chiyozaki tram stop. ¥150 monthly. Reply Post Office Box 14, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Board, Lodging Wanted

CONGENIAL foreign woman with Japanese nationality seeks room and board immediately in Karuizawa, preferably with foreign woman married to Japanese preferred but not essential. Box 406, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ATTRACTIVE foreign style residence available from middle April. Sunny, high location within 3 minutes' walk from station, Ikegami Line—very convenient to Yokohama or Tokyo. House 60 tsubo. Lot 110 tsubo. 10 rooms including 8 foreign, 2 Japanese. All modern conveniences—water, electricity, gas, bathroom, 2 flush toilets. Terms exceptionally moderate as owner leaving Tokyo. Please address enquiries to Serizawa, No. 309 Ikegami Senzoku-cho, Omori-ku or telephone Osaka 1063. No brokers.

BEAUTIFUL strong Persian carpet, 3.6 x 2 m. Please write to Box 433, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FILMO-B, latest model, 8 mm. Kino camera, F:2.5, with filter, some Kodak films and leather box. Highest offers. Box 431, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PLANTS, bushes and trees from private garden in Yokohama. Box 430, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWIN beds, imported, splendid make, including coil springs and mattresses. Write Box 427, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ONE Junker's stove. Apply Box 428, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Instruction

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 393, Tokyo Central.

Miscellaneous

THE accurate prophecies given by an astrologer-palmist who will enable you to foresee coming events in your life. Get valuable advices for commencing every business of yours. Charges Yen 12 only for one person. Please apply to Box 432, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3632, 3553.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.), Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2600.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

WAVES by experienced beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent waves is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 57-4393.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters, new and used. Accessories. For sale at reasonable prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese languages.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, [illegible] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 383, 388.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1944

Turkey's Unshaken Neutrality

The grim, insidious pressure now being brought to bear on Turkey by the United States and Britain following the abrupt rupture of the military conference among these three countries glaringly illustrates the foul, unprincipled policy of the Anglo-American countries toward neutral nations. In an apparent design to cow the Turkish people into collaboration with the anti-Axis Powers, black threats and intimidations are being ceaselessly directed at Turkey. Already Britain has placed a ban on the shipment of munitions to that country while the United States is also expected to take a similar action shortly.

The violence of the pressure on the neutral countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea was stepped up to an intense pitch with the landing of the Anglo-American forces on the southern tip of Italy. Realizing that these countries are sorely beset with painful economic and financial hardships, the United States and Britain stretched out tempting, sugar-coated offers in veiled attempts to inveigle them into the anti-Axis fold. Especially on Turkey which occupies a strategically important geographical position in the Mediterranean did the Anglo-Americans concentrate their utmost efforts. Turkey's decision to consolidate her defenses side by side with her progressive program to solve her economic difficulties as a means toward stabilizing her neutral position was immediately acted upon by both the United States and Britain with generous mealy-mouthed proffers of assistance. Turkey was promised not only economic and financial aid but also collaboration in the general perfection of her military fortifications.

Wisely, however, the statesmen of Turkey politely but determinedly turned down the offer. The utter incongruity and conflict between their national policy and that of the Anglo-American countries were too obvious. While Turkey's determination to solidify her military ramparts emanated, not from her desire to prepare for eventual warfare but from a sincere, high-minded resolve to maintain and safeguard her neutrality in the present global conflict, the military collaboration proposed by the United States and Britain was aimed primarily at dragging Turkey into the ravaging holocaust to further their own vile imperialistic schemes. Turkey's staunch attitude at the recent military parley is glowing proof of the profound depths of her leaders' understanding of the destiny and mission of their country.

Rightly, the somber predictions of a possible German invasion of Turkish territory which the United States and Britain claimed was most probably categorically discredited by Turkey. The Turkish people and their leaders know that since the inception of the current European war Germany has consistently adhered to her unchanging policy of cultivating even greater intimacy with their country. They are aware, for another thing, that while Germany has severely taken to task the Balkan countries which misguidedly allied themselves with Britain, the Reich Government has remained ever cordial and friendly toward Turkey.

If any danger to Turkish security existed at all, that threat came, not from the Reich, but from the United States and Britain which apparently are planning to convert the countries of Western Asia into bases for military operations against Germany. Britain, by her invasion of Iraq, Iran and Syria, has already brought the flames of war right into the backyards of Turkey. Were the officials of Ankara to consent now to the Anglo-American proposal for military cooperation, Turkey would only be inviting disaster. To provide military bases in Turkey to the United States and Britain would terminate the security which Turkey has so far indirectly enjoyed through the domination of the Balkan sphere of operations and the Aegean Sea by the indomitable Reich forces. The lesson of the small nations of Central Europe, the Balkans and of Italy has not been lost on the Turkish people.

The cool, level-headed conduct of the Turkish statesmen during the present critical hours of the European conflict provides definite assurances that they will not be easily browbeaten into submission by veiled intimidations of the anti-Axis countries. There is no ideal so solemn or so sacred to the Turkish people as the protection of their own national integrity and to this ideal they have shown unwavering fidelity. The stress and strain of the international situation in the past has brought out those sterling qualities of Turkish statecraft—resourcefulness, patience, wisdom and a constancy of high purpose rooted in the love of independence and freedom. It is natural to expect, therefore, that Turkey will continue to adhere to her wisely-chosen policy of neutrality.

Mounting Taxes

The terrifying holocaust foisted upon an unwilling world by a few paranoic leaders of the United States is proving a costly and ruinous business for the American people. That is the bitter truth the American masses will not be able to evade as the full crushing weight of the heaviest tax burden in their national history falls on their shoulders this year.

A recent dispatch from New York reveals that, in addition to the back-breaking levies already provided under existing legislations, a new ponderous tax program even after being slashed down to $2,315,000,000 through the determined action of Congress will reach deep down into the pockets of every American, high and low, for surplus purchasing power. Beginning April 1, twenty per cent of the weekly earnings of the American people will be earmarked for the national coffers. The excess profits of corporations will, for all practical purposes, be confiscated. The enjoyment of luxuries has been made almost prohibitory. Impositions on theater tickets, fur coats, jewelry and cosmetics have been doubled. Night club and cabaret taxes have also been increased and so on ad infinitum.

Increasing hardships and privations are thus in store for the American people not only during this year but for many years to come. The high standard of living to which the American people have long been accustomed will require a drastic lowering; the specter of economic scarcity will become a grim reality as more and more consumers' goods disappear from the markets. Price curves will rise steeply as inflation, soaring on the momentum of the prime-pumping policy and reckless spending under the New Deal, sends commodity values to giddier heights. All these developments are bound to leave in their wake foaming, seething unrest, a cold dissidence, an ugly temper and vicious moods that will be carried over into the period after the war.

And for what are these sacrifices being made? The enormous taxes the American people are paying now are being lost in sloshy, bloody foxholes and shell-pocked beachheads where more American youths will perish. They are being used to defray the cost of producing Lend-Lease goods which will never be repaid. They are being employed in creating imperialistic bases throughout the world for the enrichment and glory of a few self-seeking people in the United States, in enslaving the peoples of the world and robbing them of their rightful wealth and raw materials. They are being used to sow the seeds of another cataclysmic war. For these unwitting sacrifices, the people of the United States must look forward to nothing but the eternal hatred and condemnation of the rest of mankind and, in the future, unending tribulations for the American people themselves.

A Year Ago Today

March 15, 1943

In response to Brigadier-General Claire Chennault's pompous declaration upon his assumption of the post of Commander of the 14th United States Air Force in China to "Let me wipe out the last vestige of the Japanese Air Force from the skies of China," the Japanese Army Air Force in China raided Wanhsien, in Szechwan Province, Kweilin in Kwangsi Province, and other American advance air bases in China, releasing tons of deadly missiles on their targets.

* * *

The Osservatore Romano, semi-official organ of the Holy See, published a report today on the condition of internment camps in Japan as made by the Most Reverend Paulo Marella, head of the Apostolic Delegation in Japan. The report made to the Vatican declared that living conditions of the inmates of internment camps were perfectly satisfactory and their state of health excellent.

* * *

In appreciation of the Japanese Military Administration's effort to promote the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of Java, and as a manifestation of their spirit to cooperate with the Japanese officials the native inhabitants are pouring in monetary contributions into the Military Administration Headquarters. Already a substantial sum has been offered which will enable the administration to carry out further improvements to enhance the welfare of the native inhabitants.

Strikes Harass British Industry

Manpower Shortage and Dissensions Likely to Lead to Absolute Collapse of Coal Mining

By OUR POLITICAL COMMENTATOR

As the result of the latest aggravation of Britain's coal miners' strike, the coal industry of that country has come to face a grave crisis. The total number of strikers in coal mines is now estimated at about 25,000 while the pits affected have reached 45 in number. It is easy to imagine the disastrous effect of such a widespread coal dispute on the British munitions industry which has always been suffering from the shortage of coal supply.

The fact will be noted that, in inverse proportion to the increase in the demand for coal, coal production in Britain has steadily decreased in recent years, and the question of how to fill this gap between supply and demand has been one of the most serious problems of the British Government.

The investigations made by the Coal Committee of the House of Commons and the Oxford Institute for Statistics into the possible methods of solving the coal question has failed. Thus, Britain faced the most severe winter in its history during 1943-4 because of the terrible shortage of coal.

One of the most serious phenomena in connection with Britain's coal problem is that, whereas the number of coal miners has increased, the output of coal production has steadily decreased. The following statistics published in England clarify this point:

Year	No. of miners	Coal production (In tons)
1939	766,000	231,000,000
1940	749,000	224,000,000
1941	698,000	206,000,000
1942	709,000	204,000,000

As the above data indicate, Britain's coal production has suffered a downward tendency from 1940 and, although in 1942 the number of coal miners increased, as compared with figures for the previous year, its output has further decreased.

There are many causes for the depressed condition of Britain's coal industry but the following may be said to be the principal ones: 1. Old age of coal miners, about 20 per cent of whom are over 50 years of age. 2. Over-fatigue of the miners due to over-work during the past three years in order to comply with the demands of wartime necessities. 3. Frequent absence from work of miners. According to investigations made by the British Fuel Ministry, because of frequent absence, 4.5 per cent of the miners working hours are lost, and the amount of coal decrease because of this fact is estimated at 4,000,000 tons. 4. Strikes and sabotage of miners because of dissatisfaction with wages and general treatment. Because of all these factors, Britain's coal industry has come to face an unprecedented crisis.

The British Fuel Ministry some time ago raised the minimum wages of miners from four pounds and fifteen shillings to five pounds per week but failed to comply with the miners' demand for a special allowance for the output actually turned out. Because of this failure on the part of the Fuel Ministry, the dissatisfaction of coal miners was further aggravated. Moreover, the coal operators have failed to pay even the minimum wages arbitrated last January, and thus a general sabotage of "slowing-down" was seen throughout the country.

It should be noted that one of the decisive weaknesses of Britain as a belligerent is the exhaustion of her human resources. Britain is frenziedly resorting to women and child labor in order to fill the existing gap but such a method is utterly ineffective. She mobilizes in such a large number persons above the age of 50 for coal mining which is one of the most important and the most difficult. This is a most glaring example of her distressed munitions industry due to manpower shortage. She is now exhausting her last trump card, namely labor supply.

In spite of such a national crisis, the avaricious coal operators refuse to pay the minimum wages arbitrated by the government to the miners in their attempt to exploit them and in making profits by taking advantage of the war. But what is still worse, the British Government lacks strong political power to deal with these capitalistic coal operators effectively. It is only too natural that the British miners should resort to such drastic means as strikes and sabotages, because they feel that they are driven to such deeds by the conspiracy of the British Government and coal operators. One may indeed anticipate that shortage of manpower and the struggle between capital and labor in Britain will before long lead to the absolute collapse of her coal industry.

CHINESE MERCHANTS OF THE SOUTH

Proper Guidance Will Promote Economic Undertakings

Editor's Note: The Chinese residents in the Southern Regions who carried on anti-Japanese movements since the outbreak of the China Affair have given up their support of the Chungking Government in the new situation arising out of the War of Greater East Asia, in which the Southern Regions have passed under Japanese control. In view of the position which they have held in the past, the problem of these Chinese residents is of peculiar importance. The following is the gist of the article by Shozo Fukuda dealing with this problem, which appeared in the February number of the Taiheiyo:

At the start of the colonization of the South Sea countries Europeans met with many difficulties. They were ignorant of the customs, habits and languages of the natives, nor did the natives entertain any friendly feeling toward their European conquerors. It was well-nigh impossible for a small number of European colonists to derive profits from their activities in the lands far from their home countries. In these countries, however, Chinese merchants had already been firmly established and been active, and those Europeans found it absolutely necessary to utilize them for purposes of colonization. These Chinese were, generally speaking, made use of in three different ways. They were utilized as traders, to begin with. Silk, ceramic ware, tea and other special Chinese produces brought by Chinese traders were exported to Mexico and Peru through the Philippines or to Europe, and this put enormous profits in Spanish and Dutch hands.

Secondly, Chinese nationals were used by Europeans to perform various duties in daily life and to supply labor as well as technical skill in various construction works of colonies. In the Philippines, they built Manila and other cities for the Spaniards, while, in Java, they took an active part in economic activities of all kinds at Batavia in the interest of Dutch people. Again, after the occupation of Singapore by Britain in 1819, they undertook all works of construction in Malai in the British interest.

Thirdly, they were utilized as contractors for some lines of work in the colonial administration. For instance, in the Dutch East Indies, they took over, on contract, various business such as the collection of the market tax and the poll tax, control over butcheries and fish markets, the monopoly of fishery business, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks and tobacco for use by the natives, the control of gambling dens, the collection of the transit tax from the users of bridges, ferries, etc., the manufacture and sale of opium and salt, the management of pawnshops, the collection of forestry goods, etc.

Were in Position to Rule

By the exercise of the rights thus invested in them, these Chinese were in a position to rule the natives, to all intents and purposes. In Malai also, down to the latter half of the 19th century, they had been placed in charge, on contract, of the manufacture and sale of opium, liquors and tobacco, as well as of the control of ports in the State of Johore. It was their activities as contractors which enriched them most—and this at the expense of the natives. There were many villages in Java which were reduced to a wretched state of servitude by the Chinese contractors who lorded it over them. In the latter half of the 19th century, the South Sea countries witnessed a speedy development through the importation of European capital and technique under the free trade policy, and there was at the same time a gradual abolition of the contracts formerly given to Chinese nationals. By means of the favorable position which they had long held, however, Chinese merchants succeeded in monopolizing the operation of the machinery for the collection and distribution of goods, which was the medium through which Europeans and natives were brought together economically. In this way, their economic influence was firmly established. The adoption of the free trade policy afforded Chinese merchants the opportunity of free activity, but it meant no freedom of any sort for the native inhabitants, who remained at the mercy of extortionate Chinese.

As the economic exploitation of natives by Chinese nationals grew more intolerable, the antipathy of the natives against the Chinese became stronger, and this, reinforced by the growth of their racial consciousness, precipitated frequent strifes with the Chinese. Setting apart the question of how the racial consciousness of the natives was first aroused, it is certain that it was whetted in the 20th century by Japan's brilliant victory in the war with Russia, by the success of the Chinese revolution under Sun Yat-sen's leadership, and the activity of the Comintern.

The first movement aiming at the economic independence of the natives through emancipation from the yoke of Chinese exploitation arose in Java. In 1910, the famous Salikut Islam was organized in Central Java and a violent strife developed between this organization and Chinese residents. In 1912, the situation grew so serious that the authorities of the province of Solo ordered the dissolution of the organization. Later, in French Indo-China as well as in the Philippines, similar troubles occurred in succession between the natives and Chinese residents. This state of affairs compelled the Governments of the colonies concerned to take measures for the restraint and repression of Chinese from the necessity of promoting the welfare of the native inhabitants. These repressive measures were, however, directed chiefly toward weakening the relationship existing between Chinese residents and their home country. There was little change in the attitude habitually adopted by these Governments in utilizing Chinese for the exploitation of natives. Accordingly, there was no improvement in the lot of the natives, who remained as much subject to Chinese exactions as before.

Grew Into Racial Movement

The growing discontent of the native inhabitants, influenced by the activity of the Comintern which had South China or Malai as its center, developed in the years from 1920 to 1926 into racial movements aiming, on the one hand, at political emancipation from Anglo-American imperialism and, on the other, at economic emancipation from extortionate practices of Chinese. These movements witnessed a rapid growth following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Now that the imperialistic countries of America and Britain have been driven out of East Asia and that the South Sea countries have embarked on their new life as members of the Common Prosperity Region, their political aim has been achieved. What still remains to be done is for them to attain their economic aim. That is, they have to free themselves from the extortionate practices of Chinese and secure economic independence. They are naturally very enthusiastic over plans aiming at their economic development, and as they wax enthusiastic in this regard, the economic activities of Chinese merchants must suffer proportionately.

The economic activity of Chinese merchants in the Southern Regions consisted largely of acting as intermediaries between Western exporters and importers and native inhabitants. They monopolized the supply of the necessaries of life to the natives and they had under their control the machinery for the collection and distribution of native products. By utilizing their monopolistic position, they realized excessive profits at the expense of the natives. Under the new structure of common prosperity in East Asia, however, no room is left for the maintenance of their extortionate activities. Both the supply of the necessaries of life for native inhabitants and the collection and distribution of native products in areas under Japanese administration are possible only under Japan's planned control, with the natural result that Chinese merchants are losing the favorable position which they have held in the past. It is no longer possible for them to act arbitrarily as they used to do under the old Anglo-American order. To make the situation worse, due to the advance of natives in the economic field, Chinese residents are gradually losing their position as intermediary merchants. It is open to doubt how far natives with their limited economic capacity will be able to supplant Chinese merchants in the sphere of economic activities. If, however, the proper guidance and training are given them by the Japanese authorities hereafter, it is to be hoped that there will be a steady improvement in their economic position and activity. In other words, although it will be difficult for natives to supplant Chinese merchants in the economic world at once, it is certain that there will be a marked advance of native merchants in future.

Guidance Will Be Given

What is, then, Japan's policy toward Chinese merchants in the Southern Regions? In this connection, reference may be made to a statement of basic principles of military administration, published on February 2, 1943. In this document it is stated that such guidance will be given Chinese residents as will lead them to cooperate with Japan and that for those who abide heartily by Japan's policy, a large measure of recognition will be given to their economic activity. This means that so long as they cooperate loyally with Japan, they can be assured of Japanese aid and guidance in their economic activities. They will be given the freedom of economic action in a new sphere in which their activity will not run counter to the interests of native inhabitants. In other words, their future activity must be directed toward helping forward Japan's economic construction work. The proper guidance of Chinese residents in the Southern Regions along these lines is very necessary, from the point of view of promoting various economic undertakings in the Southern Regions, from the standpoint of allaying the antagonism between the natives and Chinese nationals and from the viewpoint of furthering close relations between Japan and China who are cooperating in the work of constructing the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Striking Enemy Admission

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

From the enemy side comes a series of significant admissions, grudgingly made and cunningly hidden behind a bombastic claim that the Anglo-Americans, in their counter-offensives, have now retrieved one-twentieth of the territory brought under Japanese control since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This is contained in a Washington dispatch to Lisbon quoting the U.S. Office of War Information. The exaggerated claim in itself is an admission of the failure of the counter-offensives, for in eighteen months of the most desperate counter-attacking the Anglo-Americans admit to have retrieved but one-twentieth of what Japanese arms triumphantly occupied in the first six months of the war.

Behind this claim, which may impress credulous Anglo-Americans but not independent observers within and without the anti-Axis countries because it does not amount to even one-twentieth in the first instance, and in any case only comprises unfortified outer islands, is the noteworthy statement that the closer the Anglo-Americans get to the heart of Japanese defenses, the "stiffer the defenses are likely to be." So we have it on the enemy's own admission that the colossal sacrifices made in ships, planes and military personnel and equipment in the eighteen months have merely enabled them to retrieve only one-twentieth of what they lost.

On this basis, even if they are able to keep up the same rate of pressure, which is highly improbable, it must take them on the basis of one-twentieth in one and a half years, another 28½ years to recover the remaining nineteen-twentieths. But since, as they themselves admit, the opposition will grow stiffer as they draw closer to the heart of Japan's defenses, it naturally follows that the rate of progress must be slower. Consequently it must take them very much longer, if ever.

The American statement quoted also pointed out, with regard to the situation in the Pacific, that whereas Japan has on its side a territory virtually as large as the entire area of the United States, where Japan is protected by a chain of fortified islands which gives her excellent sea and air bases, the United States has only one first class sea base—Pearl Harbor, also emphasizing that Japan has no manpower shortage with 400 million workers now cooperating with her throughout Greater East Asia. Are these not striking admissions all of which point to the fact that the Anglo-Americans are not equal to their task in the Pacific theater? Thus victory for Japan, on their own admission, is already assured.

America's Desperation

(From the Greater Asia, Rangoon)

As the present war is approaching its climax, the year 1944 bids fair to be a year of final decision. It would be recalled that just after the entry of America into the war, she boasted and waxed eloquent that she would win decisively in the year 1944. But to her dismay America finds that both Japan and Germany have been undefeatable so far and hence she resorts to sheer desperate tactics. She is over-anxious to reach Japan by air thus hoping to finish the war, as promised, within the year 1944. To begin with, the suicidal and frenzied attempts of the Americans to reach Japan Proper by air, in order both to lower the morale of the people as also to cripple the productive power of Japan are as fantastic and ludicrous as they are impracticable. In the first place Japan is still a long, long way off to be reached by the Americans and even if they go to the extreme length of utilizing all their resources in their mad fury to realize their objective, it is problematical whether they would come even nearer their goal, much less succeed in reaching it. In the second place, granted that they succeed in reaching Japan which is a remote possibility—they would and could never break down the Japanese morale, let alone crippling her productive power.

The American belief, at best, is as much a hallucination as it is impracticable. The Americans only betray, by these attempts, their desperation and their failure to subdue Japan whose productive might is ever on the increase and would reach tremendous proportions within this year. The causes of the Americans being driven to their present desperation are not far to seek. That megalomaniac, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, has promised his war-weary people to wage a short war and that he would give them peace not before long. He has also promised them that he, along with his equally power-drunk colleague Churchill, would establish peace after disposing of Germany and Japan in a comparatively short time. In short, he held out hopes to the American people that the war would not be an unduly long one and that success was assured for them.

But what are the Americans witnessing today? Instead of a short war as promised, they are facing a long and protracted war with prospects of no end in sight. Instead of colossal successes they are encountering stubborn resistance everywhere. They are obviously disappointed with Roosevelt and disillusioned at the trend that the war has taken. They have realized too late that it is not a walkover for them against the Axis Powers as they were made to believe. War-weary as they are, they bitterly resent Roosevelt's deliberately plunging them in an aimless and meaningless war. Endless and widespread strikes in one form or another throughout the United States of America bring out in bold relief the surging tide of antagonism that now prevails among the American people. Hence, small wonder that Roosevelt should boost up his Army and Navy to make frenzied efforts to end the war in the quickest possible time. But Roosevelt, in his mad fury, does hardly realise the inevitable boomerang that he has to face in his frenzy to boost up his men. Roosevelt's Christmas message did not give his expectant people the desired millennium except more struggles and sacrifices. The time is not far off when Roosevelt would have to pay and pay bitterly for his folly, and that in the vehement opposition of his policy by his own countrymen.

Let us turn to the situation in Europe. How far have the Anglo-Americans succeeded in their attempts since they have launched counter-offensives against Germany? With the conquest of Sicily the Anglo-Americans almost thought that the conquest of Germany was as good as achieved. Subsequent events, however, proved otherwise. The penetration of Italy remains as remote as ever and the Balkans are as much consolidated as they are impregnable. Mass terror air raids over Berlin and other cities have not even touched the fringe of the German morale, let alone bending their will. Germany's production of war material goes on apace without hindrance and is in fact increasing by leaps and bounds. British commando raids against occupied France have fizzled out so far with disastrous results to the enemy's fleet. The sum-total of desperate Anglo-American attempts against Adolf Hitler's Europe left Germany stronger and as unshakable as ever and her people's determination more grim and firm.

The same is true of Japan. Japan would not be worried in the least by America's desperate attempts and would never deviate from pursuing her sacred path. Determination to win is her watchword and she would never budge an inch from this. Above all, Japan knows full well America's weakness, and in time to come, there is no doubt that she will strike a fatal blow to the enemy—a blow from the effects of which America would never dare to rise again so far as the War of Greater East Asia is concerned. Meanwhile, Japan gladly welcomes America's desperate attempts in the firm conviction that the enemy's desperation will be a decisive stage in the triumph of Japan and the destruction of the enemy. Ironically enough, the enemy who boasted and promised to his people complete victory by the end of 1944, finds himself in a slough of despond from which there is no escape. That being so, let us watch the year 1944.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANHI

Even as Fire,
Feeding on this thing and that,
And anon from that thing another;
Taketh from this thing one form,

So also God's Indwelling Spirit,
Incarnate in one being now,
And now in another,
Seemeth outwardly diverse in form;
But in truth that Spirit
Abideth for ever the Same.

• • •

Even as Air,
Whilst it passeth across the world,
Is seen now as this, now as that,
now as dust, now as smoke,
But in truth is for ever the same;

So also God's Indwelling Spirit,
Incarnate in one being now, and
now in another,
Seemeth diverse in form;
But in truth that Spirit
Abideth for ever the Same.

Fruits of Wisdom

A merely fallen enemy may rise again, but the reconciled one is truly vanquished.—Schiller.